



## The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post office, December 11, 1879.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the news for information. Why not get the best? Abroad, The Constitution is well informed, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home is considered the best journal for the latest news, the freshest comment, and the most interesting general and current interest. The Constitution contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. The Constitution is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions are contributions to the drift of current discussion, and its political paragraphs are derived from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—new, original and pleasant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal and concise quotations from all its sources. It is a journal of politics, and nothing else deserves to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp will continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savor humor week by week. "Old Sir" will add his "Uncle Remus" in preparation a series of negro legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect The Constitution for 1880 will be better than ever.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. This is the best, the most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals. It is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is a weekly paper, containing the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market report the latest.

## THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This is the best, the most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals. It is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is a weekly paper, containing the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market report the latest.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION. This is the best, the most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals. It is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is a weekly paper, containing the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market report the latest.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 27, 1880

When the average size of farms in Georgia is brought down to one hundred acres, or the average of the entire country, then and not until then will the state be in a fair way to become as wealthy as nature plainly intended she should be. Too little manuring and too much unprofitable land-holding are the brakes that now retard her progress in a material sense.

The emulsifying or sub-division process is going on among the improved lands of the country much more rapidly than some southern holdovers may think. In 1850 the average size of farms was 203 acres; in 1860, 199 acres, and in 1870, 153 acres. The census of this year may show that the general average of the country has fallen to 100 acres. In 1870 the average size was only 112 acres in Indiana, 101 acres in Michigan, and 111 acres in Ohio. The country may be in danger of a railroad monopoly, but it certainly has no reason to dread a land monopoly.

AMONG the causes of the prosperity in business that is blossoming forth in nearly every part of the country, should not be overlooked the large currency expansion of the past year. We not only held at home the products of our gold mines, but we drew over fifty millions in addition from Europe. The increase in silver coined was nearly thirty millions, in greenbacks put in circulation over five millions, and in national bank notes nearly nineteen millions—making an expansion for the year of something over \$104,000,000. A like increase this year is hardly probable, but it is safe to say that the currency, if let alone by congress, will keep pace with the growth of business.

The inactivity of congress extends even to the appropriation bills. Only the pension bill has become a law. The fortification bill is before the senate, the military academy bill is again before the house, having accumulated some senate amendments; the consular and diplomatic bill has not reached the senate, and the Indian bill has been rejected by the house. These comprise the comparatively unimportant and generally uncontested appropriation bills. The river and harbor, the legislative, the army, the navy, the post-office, and the deficiency bills, all important and all requiring time in either house, have not yet been reported. It is very plain that congress will either have to go to work or else submit to a deputation in Washington during the hot months.

Our pine tree state is not happy; but what state could expect to be happy after indulging in five alleged governors within a period of ten days? First came Garelion, then the Dictator Chamberlain, then James D. Lamson, then Joseph L. Smith and lastly C. R. Davis—all within ten days. Garelion's title was undisputed, Chamberlain's was simply that of force. Lamson's was merely temporary, Smith's was and is in strict accordance with the law and constitution of the state, and the Indian bill has been rejected by the house. These comprise a very serious row. The friends of Blaine and Sherman will adopt the arguments of the democrats against a third term and possible Cesarism, the friends of Grant and Blaine will be engaged in belittling John Sherman's financial achievements, and the friends of Sherman and Grant will be found pursuing Blaine with the ghosts of the Malignant letters and the gun-contract business. At present the newspapers are engaged in testing the strength of the three candidates by interviewing republican voters in such states as Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. A remarkable fact in connection with these tests is that Blaine holds his own with Sherman in Ohio, and is far more popular than either Grant or Sherman in Pennsylvania. In other words the gentlemen from Maine seem to have a hold upon the masses of the republican voters that neither of the other candidates can claim. This was true in 1870, and the fact that it remains true will not help him to any votes in the convention. For instance, his speech of Senator Beck in opposition to

popularity in Pennsylvania will avail him nothing. The delegates from that state will be selected by the Cameron influence, and their votes in the convention will be manipulated by Bob Cameron to subserve his own interests. In other words, the office-holders and office-seekers control the machinery of the party, and naturally enough they control the delegates to the national convention. As another instance, we may take the delegations from the southern states. These delegations will be controlled and manipulated by the republican office-holders, and, under the circumstances, they may be expected to vote for John Sherman notwithstanding the fact that the mass of the southern republican voters are solid for Grant, including such colored men as vote the democratic ticket on local or state issues. The colored people are all most unanimous for Grant, and yet this unanimity will not weigh a feather's weight in the national convention.

The control of the machine seems to lie between the friends of Grant and Sherman, with the friends of Blaine innocently depending upon the personal popularity of their candidate. In the meantime, outside of machine politics, a formidable opposition to the third term is springing up among republicans, and, in spite of this, General Grant should receive the republican nomination, there are strong grounds for believing that he will be defeated by the democrats, without taking into account the probable or improbable result in New York. Nothing could be more manifest than that the series of Grant receptions inaugurated by the managers of the third term movement have not only failed flat, but have vented near to the absurd to escape the quiet ridicule which Americans resort to as a means of venting their indignation. This, however, is only a passing glimpse of the field. It is a wide one, and the combination now performing is an amusing one.

Crops in Georgia. A glance at the supplemental report of the yield of crops and condition of the farming classes of Georgia, now being issued from the department of agricultural science, shows a checkered experience in Georgia during the past year. The drought which prevailed in the state during the latter part of the spring and in the early summer, materially reduced the yield of corn, the total yield compared with that of 1878 being reduced eighteen per cent. The commissioner proceeds, therefore, to warn planters against yielding to the temptation to plant cotton to the exclusion of provision crops under the influence of the advance in the price of cotton. He says: "Planters should remember their experience when the price of cotton ranged far higher than at present, when few who relied upon purchasing their supplies found its cultivation profitable while almost without exception, those who produced the corn, small grain and pork needed not the plantation at home, not only kept out of debt, but accumulated money." "Make all the cotton possible," continues the commissioner, "consistent with the production of a full supply of provisions, and success is certain." "All cotton" will answer for those who expect to plant only one year, but it means ruin to those who expect to make planting a permanent business. This is good advice.

The ruinous per cent paid by those who buy provisions at credit prices is then explained.

The average per cent paid for in the market was nearly 7 cents per pound. The average per cent for that bought on a credit, payable on the 1st of January, was 12 per cent, to say, that those who purchase bacon on a credit at the rate of 14 per cent, per annum for the use of the amount of bacon consumed on the 1st of January, will be paid 20 per cent for the use of bacon consumed on their farm. For the use of \$100 for six months, they pay \$15.70, or for the use of \$100 for a year, \$31.40.

Those who purchase corn at credit prices pay at the rate of 60 per cent per annum advance upon the cash prices.

In view of these facts, which are indeed of the department report an increased disposition on the part of farmers to improve their stock by the introduction of thoroughbreds, and that better attention is now given to stock than formerly.

CONKLIN is getting really domestic. He carried his family to Washington the other day. Old man Linck seems to be still searching for a situation.

A large majority of the correspondents of the department report an increased disposition on the part of farmers to improve their stock by the introduction of thoroughbreds, and that better attention is now given to stock than formerly.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

CONKLIN is getting really domestic. He carried his family to Washington the other day. Old man Linck seems to be still searching for a situation.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith's is the only paper that labor is reported as ten per cent less efficient than in 1878 discouraging, since on the efficiency of agricultural labor depends, in a great degree, the prosperity of the country.

W. H. Smith



